NEW YORK HERALD, WEIGHTSDAY, FERREILARY 3, 1869-THIPLE SHREET.

WASHINGTON

Report on the Frauds in the Interior Department.

Discussion on the Slave Trade Treaty in the Senate.

Passage of the East River Bridge Bill in the House.

Consideration of the Internal Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1869.

Grant's Cabinet. to be in Grant's Cabinet except the Secretary of the Treasury, who is only known to Jay Cooke & Co. Grant does not know himself who are to be his head clerks, as Colonel Benton styled them very properly; for the constitutional advisers of the President are

The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement, showing the condition of the debt on the 1st inst., will be issued about Friday. At present there is no indication of the exact increase which will be made. The heavy disbursements during the month, augmented by the payments of the interest on the debt, will probably The Postal Telegraph Bill Defeated.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads decided to-day to report adversely upon Washburne's bill to construct a postal telegraph line between this city, New York and Boston. Previous to taking this action the committee heard state-ments from Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Postmaster Burt, of Boston, and Mr. Stearns, President of the Franklin Telegraph Company. Orton, of course, opposed the bili, and submitted some further statements to show its impracticability. Postmaster Burt gave it opinion that the telegraph posta stem would work well, and that at oston, at least, it could be carried out without any inconvenience to the department and with great benefit to the people. Mr. Stearns was of the same pinton. The members of the committee present when it was decided to report against Washburne's Lincoln, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Hill and John son. The absent members were Messrs. Reader, W. Clarke, Lynch and Fox. The chairman afterwards, it is said, secured the approbation of the absent abers to what had been done in committee, so that the report against the bill might be made to the The Franco-American Telegraph Cable.

Mr. Charles C. Leigh, one of the original incorpo-rators in the bill enacted by the State of New York allowing the Franco-American company to lay a cable directly between that State and France, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Commit-ee this morning and made a long argument against Senator Morton's proposition that all cable com panies be required to obtain authority from Con ress. He described his connection with the Franco-american enterprise, saying that he was prompted undertake it for the reason that he was prompted undertake it for the reason that he thought unwise that the Atlantic Cable Comny should monopolize the business of ding telegraphic despatches between Europe and terica, especially during war, when all the adatage would necessarily be on the side of Engd. He though the tariff of the Angio-American terrant for life here and want to Europe to talk any too high, also, and went to Europe to talk cir views in relation to getting up a new cable hore of the United States and transmit messages at ower rates. He was very successful in his mission, and on returning got a charter from the New York gislature for twenty years, and also a charter in the French government for an equal period, ter accomplishing this much he had parted with s interest in the project, and therefore now came fore the committee without any more interest in the matter than an ordinary citizen. He came be-cause he deemed it would be unjust to the Francorrangements-2,000 miles of cable having been manon board-to exact any conditions from the capital the public good. Mr. Leigh concluded his argument a bill forbidding the landing of any cable without au-thority from that body would, in effect, be saying that when the Great Eastern has taken on board her freight she should not be allowed to land one end of it on the shore of New York. Would anybody deny that New York is the owner of the land under water all along her coast below low water mark out three leagues into the sea? Has she not a right to allow her own citizens to bring up from the depths of ocean a cable and lay it on her own property? Could she put such property to better use, and in doing so does she do any injustice to her own citizens, to sister States, to the general government or to any in-terest except that of the monopolists who control the Anglo-American company? On the contrary New York encourages, in this way, capitalists to embark in an enterprise that must cheapen and facilitate the in-tercourse of our citizens and government with the governments and subjects of the Old World. Even supposing Congress to have the right to pass such a bill, it would be extremely unwise to do so; it would be simply compelling our citizens to pay ten times as much for conveying their thoughts to Europe as would be the cost with a rival company estab-lished. It would be attempting to chain thought and ideas to a single channel, while a new avenue is ready to be opened over the broad Atlantie that would be accessible to all and be accommo-dating particularly to daily and weekly papers, which are now put to such an enormous expense in supplying the public with hourly news over the cable. Mr. Leigh's address was unexpected, as it was generally supposed that he was enlisted on the other side of the question. He protests, however, that he could not be so dishonorable, after selling his interest in good faith, as to turn around and

strive to injure the purchasers in the worst manner. The Fenians Coufined in British Prisons. The President replied to-day to the resolution of Representative Robinson, of New York, calling for the correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to Costello and Warren, naturalized citizens of the United States now imprisoned in Great Britain, having been convicted of treason and felony. Minister Johnson encloses a letter from Costello, dated Chatham Frison, in relation to his condition. Mr. Johnson replied to it on the 4th of November, and stated he snould not fail to send it to Washington as requested. Mr. Johnson does not offer any remarks on this and similar cases. As official copies of the trials of Warren, Halpin, Cosofficial copies of the trials of Warren, Halpin, Cos-tello and McCafferty had recently reached him he trusted he would soon be able to send to Secretary Seward a brief but faithful summary of them, with some observations on each case. The correspond-ence with Lord Stanley and others enclosed has heretofore been published, and no additional Jocu-ments are transmitted giving new official facts on the subject.

the subject.

A despatch from Mr. Seward to Johnson September 14, 1-168, saya:—"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of Angust 28, with its accompaniment—namely, three copies of a correspondence, which was recently transmitted to Pacliament, between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the treaty on the subject of naturalization and ikewise concerning the imprisonment of Messra. Warren and Costello. The explanations given by Lord Stanley may have satisfied Parliament concerning the judicial severity maintained by the British government in the case of Warren and Costello. They are, however, by no means satisfactory to the people of the United States. It is not easy to see what advantage the government and people of Great Britain derive from

you seem authorized to expect, but that the naturalization question may be settled before the new session of Congress in December. I think hardly necessary to repeat the reasons I have heretofore given why it is desirable that the administration of this government which is to come in here on the 4th of March, and the reconstructed administration of Great Britain, which is supposed to be near at hand, shall find themselves relieved of all the international questions which, although they are not incrinsically difficult, have nevertheless so long and so painfully embarrassed both nations."

MR. COSTELLO TO MUNISTER ACCURAGE.

MR. COSTELLO TO MINISTER JOHNSON.

minself, denied me that privilege. It may be, in the whirl of more grave and important events, that the United States government has failed to meet the issue raised in my case, or, as I have been conjecturing the republic may not wish to disturb the amicable relations existing with the mother country; or again, with Know Nothingism may be, as formerly, in the ascendancy, and hence the startling anomaly of one-third of the American population proved to be, according to the letter and the spirit of English law, British subjects. Truly, we may exclaim with Joab, "Was ever time in wonders richer?" If I am to be condemned to penal servitude for enjoying liberty's first born, freedom of speech; if words or even acts of mine while in the United States can make me amenable to British law, then I boidly assert that liberty is not to be found beneath the Stars and Stripes, and I brand that act of the legislature that conferred on me all the responsibilities but none of the advantages of an American cutzen as an insuit and a mockery. But let it be known to whom it may concern that, degrading and miserable as my present position is. I envy not the happiness of my fellow citizens who are placed but a step higher on the political ladder than the negro under the old regime. I am not very pleasantly situated for letter writing, neither am I sure that this letter will reach you. I should like to give yon some idea of prison discliphne, but that is an interdicted subject, and no wonder. I would request that a copy, or, what is better, the original of this letter, be sear to the Fresident. tioping to receive a prompt and explicit reply I

The House, in Committee of the Whole, made considerable progress with the Tax bill to-night. Comlast session, they reached the 139th section, where the bill commences to deal with the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco. At this point General Schenck the bill, and offered as a substitute therefor the bill the oil, and onered as a substitute therefor the oil to impose a tax on distilled spirits and tobacco passed at the last session, which is the law now in force. This brought the committee down to the 253d section of the bill, leaving only thirty-six sections to tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property and the tax on succession to real estate. After General Schenck offered his amendment the committee adjourned, in order to allow it to be printed before considering it. It is not expected that any material changes will be made in the bill as any material changes will be made in the bill as respects whiskey and tobacco from the present law covering those articles. The present tax on whiskey has worked so well that the Ways and Means Committee are opposed to any changes either for a decrease or an advance, and it is not thought that any considerable number of members of the House will support such a change should one be proposed. There are, however, some detects in the machinery of the present law, which have been developed by experience since it went into operation. An effort will be made to remedy these by amendment, and this may give rise to some discussion and consequent delay. It is the opinion of members of the Ways and Means Committee that two or three more evenings' work will complete the bill in Committee of the Whole. Should the House concur in the committee's amend-Should the House concur in the committee's amend ments, which is most probable, there is no reason why the bill may not be passed and sent to the one that body will delay action on it.

AUG. ELLICOTT COSTELLO.

Progress of the Tax Bill.

and the slave trade it will only be when the King of Congo issues an emancipation proclamation and extends universal suffrage to his dusky subjects. The was to strike out the appropriation giving \$12,000 a year to three commissioners who were appointed some seven years ago to adjudicate in cases of cap-ture arising out of the African slave trade. The motion to strike out was made by Senator Pat-terson, of New Hampshire, whom no one ever thought of charging with pro-slavery instincts. But Senator Sumner assumed to be hor-ror stricken at the idea of abating the pledge of expense to which the government is put one cent in the holy warfare against Imaginary kidnappers of the innocent African on the coast of Guinea and Senegambia, and fell foul of Senator Patterson, comparing him to Sildeli for venturing to suggest the discontinuance of this \$12,000 a year, paid for services never performed. It seems this country has already paid \$87,000 to three commissioners, one of whom is supposed to reside in Cape Town, another in Sierra Leone and the third in New York, and none of whom was ever known to have a solitary case brought within a hundred miles of his jurisdiccase brought within a hundred miles of his jurisdic-tion. The Senator from Massachusetts wanted the appropriation continued indefinitely, and this snug little sum paid to three gentlemen who were no doubt sensible enough to take the money and spend it pleasantly in London or Paris. It was finally agreed to continue the appropriation and pay the money on condition that the trio of hitherto biessed commissioners remained at their posts and did the business for which they are paid.

The Irrepressible African Again Before the

The Inauguration Ball-Perplexities of the

Committee.
The original Inauguration Ball Committee are still diligently at work endeavoring to perfect a plan on which the file can be successfully carried through. The privilege of using the Treasury building for the purpose has been given by the proper authori-ties, and now the more serious portion of their labors lies before thein—the task of arranging the details and specifying the classes and colors of citizens that shall be permitted to purchase tickets and engage in the festivities. In themeantime the political and social leaders of the colored citizens the political and social leaders of the colored citizens are on the alert to prevent their rights from being ignored. It is claimed by some that the reply General Grant gave the committee when requested to say whether he would attend the ball was not regarded in the light of a decided refusal, and hopes are entertained that if the matter can be managed successfully he will yet be prevalled upon to honor the entertainment with his presence.

The Delegate from Wyeming.

The Committee on Elections to-day had up the case of J. H. Casement, claiming to be elected a delegate to Congress from the new Territory of Wyoming. It will be remembered that Casement is the man whose credentials were presented some time ago in the House, and whom Mr. S. B. Washburne stigmatized as an agent of the Pacific Railroad. It

stigmatized as an agent of the Pacific Railrond. It is said the committee will report in his favor; but it is doubtful if a majority of the House will vote to

Admit him to a seat.

The Alta Vela Case Revived.

A memorial was presented to the Senate to-day by Messrs. Abraham B. Patterson and P. De Murguiondo, citizens of the United States, praying Congress to maintain American jurisdiction and protect the rights of the memorialists in the island of Alta Vela. They claim the original discovery and occupation of the island, and go on to narrate, in very hard language, the conduct of Secretary Seward in Interferguage, the conduct of Secretary Seward in Interfer-ing with their rights and using his official office to promote the designs of certain New

which the President disciaimed all knowledge of. By his arts they declare justice has been delayed and

establish ocean communication with Europe, cless money ad libitum is at their disposal. The Senate Committees on Pensions, Patents and Mines and Mining held meetings this morning and trans-acted some business of a minor character.

Senator Henderson's bill, introduced in the Senate, cems to strike out the plan for a much needed recorm. He proposes to establish a department in the overnment to be called "the Department of Home Mairs," with a secretary at the head, holding a place in the Cabinet. Into this department are to be merged the bureaus respectively of education, patents and pensions, and thus do away with the compileated machinery we possess at present.

John P. Hale's Letter.

John Adams invited old Timothy Pickering to resign suicide, and if he (Adams) would have patience they would both have leave, without let or hindrance, to retire on the 4th of March next en-

The leading star in Grant's administration will be the acquisition of Mexico—even at the point of the

The President nominated to the Senate to-day Thomas S. Wilson, of California, to be consul at Co-

The following causes were argued in the Supreme

Court to-day:—
No. 61.—Solomon L. Nicoli et al. vs. The United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Claim for duties paid under protest upon certain quantities of inquor which had leaked out of the casks on the voyage in an importation by the claimants. Cause argued.
Nos. 65 and 86.—Steamer Siren, cargo and certain claimants vs. The United States; and steamer Siren, cargo and certain other claimants vs. same. Appeals from the District Courts for Massachusetts. Case of the prize Siren captured in February, 1865, in Ashley river, off Charleston, and condemned for violating the blockade. Argument commenced.

Relementon of Mathest Courrency.

The amount of mutilated fractional currency and United States notes being received at the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department for exchange is now greater than ever before and requires the force employed in that division to be at work until a much last month the daily amounts received for redemp-tion from all quarters have been very heavy and seem to be increasing daily. Seven hundred thou-sand dollars were received to-day and a larger mount yesterday. The large sums returned for re

may remain in warehouse if duty is paid thereon, and if exported within three years is entitled to a return of duty. Drawback, however, is only allowed on the quantity and proof of the article actually exported.

New Mexican Politics. A telegram received to-day from Santa Fe says that J. F. Chaves is the unanimous nominee of the republican convention as delegate to Congress. Mr. Chaves is now here contesting the seat occupied by Mr. Clever.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.

Report of the Printing Committee of the House of Representatives—Gross Frauds in Stationery Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1869. The House Committee on Printing to whom was referred the resolution "directing them to investi-gate the stationery contracts of the Interior Department, and what articles have been purchased as sta-tionery, and the manner in which stationery sup-plies have been furnished, and whether any articles have been procured in violation of law, and if so, to what amount and by whose order, and whether any have been paid for and not furnished," submit the

have been paid for and not furnished," submit the following report:—
Your committee have devoted what time they could spare to the investigation committed to them, and have taken a great deal of testimony and examined much other evidence bearing on the subject. The stationery contract for the Interior Department for 1868 was awarded to the highest bidder instead of the lowest by the knowledge of how to bid, which made the column of units lowest, while the aggregate was highest. Whether it is an honest or an honorable method of awarding contracts we leave to be determined after seeing low it is done, by an example taken from two of the hids.

DEMPSEY & O'TOOLA'S SID.

ADMINET W O LOOMED DID
Centa.
100,000 sheets bond paper, per steet 8
124 reams cap paper, best quality, per ream. 20
12 gross barrel pens, per gross
10 dozen fine pencils, assorted colors, ne?
To do the beaches, masoled befold by
8
Total
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to at the prices of the single items:-
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12 gross pens, at 3 cents
10 dozen pencils, at 3 cens 30
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Gross amount\$5,024 60
COYLE & TOWERS.
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commo cap paper, \$4 44 300 00
12 gross pens, at \$4 28

d for in the counted for in the office; but as they might have been made useful clsewhere, may have been purloned. We give a few cases of the many in evidence:—Of cycles, 1,820 boxes were paid for, but only 390 boxes would be required for the business of the office; four and a half dozen press copy books bought and paid for, but mone to be found; 890 sneets French tracing paper bought, seldom if ever used, and but twelve sheets on hand; 121 reams yellow envolope apper bought, but not over 10½ reams can be accounted for; 1,000,000 envelopes paid for, while the uses of the office would amount to about 160,000. Of taffeta riobon 10,100 pieces were paid for, and 1,000 gross of rubber bands, and there was a like extrawagance in the other articles.

The prices charged were as extravagant as the quantities. We give a few cases:—Books worth \$5 are charged at \$45; cash books, worth \$5, charged at \$25; cards, worth about \$2.50 per thousand, are charged at \$40; printing envelopes, worth about \$2.50 per thousand sheets, is charged at \$50; printing 500,000 blanks, worth perhaps \$2 per thousand, charged at \$16.50 and \$17. To give them all would become tedious of the inly bill which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 101 blit which ran from lane 4 to 1012 at 1012 en made useful en ined. We give a

for undelivered bond paper, which was not a marter of complaint and not legitimately before them, the Patent Office protested against it. Yet with the law specifically requiring all contracts to be made in writing, after advertising for proposals where the exigencles of the service do not forbid the delay, they found a contract verbally made for 500,000 sheets of bond paper at eight cents per sheet, about half of which was undelivered and unpaid for, to exist, without any shown exigency, which would even warrant a purchase in open market, without a written agreement, without even a written order, but upon the testimony of one of the parties in interest—the statement of an employe of the Patent Office that the acting commissioner said they would have to take the paper, coupled with the drawing of a warrant on the Treasury for \$24,000, designed to be used for its payment. Having entered upon the consideration of that matter it is unaccountable, if they desired to have all the facts, why they should not have called General Stout, the acting commissioner, as a witness, who is alleged to have made the contract and who was in close proximity to their place of sitting.

The committee find the following facts from the evidence in regard to this bond paper:—Philp & Solomons, former contractors for sixtionery with the Interior Department, held a contract for printing specifications with the Patent Office, for which the office furnished bond paper, buying it of Philp & Solomons at eight cents per sheet and using not far from 300,000 sheets per annum. When Dempsey & O'Toole obtained the Hierior stationery contracts they claimed the right to furnish this paper as it was required. The matter became the subject of consideration of the Secretary of the interior, and resulted in the purchase, at different times, of 50,000 sheets for patent heads, Philp & Solomons having 65,000 sheets on hand for printing specifications. General Stout that he would do so if ordered or ranced permission. This was given for the payer. It is settan

think they were warranted in believing the purchase would be effected, and had the paper in controversy manufactured in anticipation.

The law in regard to making contracts for supplies is very clear and explicit; yet this commission, without any advertisement, without any urgent necessity, without any written contract or written order, and without even inquiring of the only person who could make the order, found a contract to exist for 600,000 sheets of bond paper of the value of \$48,000, one-half of which had been delivered; and upon the report made of their finding the Commissioner of Patents was ordered by the Secretary of the Interior to make payment for 300,000 sheets of bond paper at the price of \$24,000. This will appear the more strange when we state that the whole amount of purchases for the interior Depariment of stationery, in all its forms and for all its oureaus, excluding the Patent Office, for which a contract was made, will amount to but little if any more in the last eighteen months than this single item, which the Commissioner of Patents is ordered ta pay, and which we believe Congress ought to forbid for these reasons.

If it was a purchase where the urgency would not allow advertising and a written contract, and it was ordered from a contractor, he is bound to furnish it at the lowest market prices. These contractors have furnished 351,000 sheets of bond paper and been

the transaction this amount was tors for their business, cancel in paper at four is order is to pay them a r what cost them 26,000. And aution was against law and called the state of a purification without

open market.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
A. H. LAFLIN.
JACOB H. ELA.
H. L. CAKE.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SEMATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1869.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. The President presented several politions and memorials, which were appropriately referred. Also a communication from the Secretary or the Interior in regard to an appropriation to carry out treaty ons with the Creek and Chicknesaw Indiana

Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kan., presented a petition or woman suffrage in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on the

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., the

the further consideration of the pentions for woman suffrage.

The Chair laid before the Senate petitions asking that the constitution be so amended as to acknowledge the Almighty God as the source of all authority and Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations. Sundry memorias against increasing the duty on iron and steel and petitions for an increase of the duty on haircloth were presented.

ALIENATION OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., the Committee on Foreign Relations were discharged from further consideration of the bill to prevent the alienation to foreigners of grants or privileges from the United States; Mr. Doolittle's joint resolution in relation to laying telegraph cables, and Mr. Morton's resolution to prevent the landing of foreign submarine cables without the authority of Congress.

EMBISSION OF DUTIES UPON MACHINERY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill in regard to the manufacturers' tax, with amendments, so as to

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill to uthorize the transfer of lands granted to the Union lacing Railroad, Eastern Division, between Denver and the point of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Denver Pacific Railroad, and to ex-edite the completion of the railroad to Denver, Johando. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

It provides that all the rights and privileges granted to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad shall be extended to the Denver line as though it were a continuation of the Same. The said companies are authorized to unortgage their respective portions for an amount not exceeding \$32,000 per mile; provided neither company small be entitled to a subsidy in United States bonds by virtue of the foregoing provisions.

Mr. Whason introduced a bill to authorize the consolidation of infantry regiments and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Minnary Affairs. It directs the Secretary of War, whenever any infantry regiment falls below the strength deemed necessary to its efficiency, to consolidate with another and assign its officers to duty as fast as vacancies occur; but the number of infantry regiments shall not be reduced below thirty. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to oder for sale certain real property of the Chiled States at Harper's Ferry, Vergennes, Vt., and Rome, N. Y., and makes some regulations in regard to bounties under the act of July 28, 1866, the most important of which is that claims therefor must be presented before next September.

The DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ghio, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bills for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary of New Jersey and the University of Virginia, and asked that they should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Parlamanty on the table, as he wished, at some future day, to say something about it. Tabled.

Mr. Morgan, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of the Orent Table of the Drew Theological Seminary on the table, as he wished, at some future day, to say something about it. Tabled.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., desired some explanation of the bill, which was given by Messix, Organ and Fessondon. The matter was further discussed by these Senators and by Messix, Grimes and Conness, until the expiration of the morning zour, which broug

Mr. Howard, rep.) of Mich., desired some explanation of the oil. Which was given by Messra. Morgan and Pessonden. The matter was further discussed by these Senators and by Messra. Grames and Comness, until the expiration of the amorning aour, which brought up the unfinished business of yester and the consular and Ephonantic Appropriation of the misconding amendment was that appropriation of the misconding amendment was that appropriation of the misconding amendment was that appropriation of the subject of the establishment by each government of three such cours at three distlact bonness, and or course the cours at three distlact bonness, and or course the cours at three distlact bonness, and or course the course of three such cours at three distlact bonness, and or course the course three distlact bonness, and or course the course of the would not be sustained if the samines of the establishment by each government of three such courses at three distlact bonness, and or course the course three distlact bonness, and or course the course of the establishment by each government of three such courses at three distlacts bonness, and or course the course the two points on the coast of Africa as at New York; yet he was informed that the prosts or not.

Mr. Monton, (rep.) of Mess. as binding to be provided there. Even by paying the salaries the freaty would not be easigned to those points did not reside there. Even by paying the salaries the freaty would not be carried out.

Mr. Monton, (rep.) of N. H., said if he could he would strike the treaty out of existence, and he object of his amendment prosts, would have nothing the or the provisions of the treaty weekler the judges were to have been in Africa for a long time and regarded the cours as entirely unnocessary; but if the courts must be continued, as the office of the bill was ordered to be present and the time they reside at their respective posts. He would like to know who the judges were to judge was to mind, and the post of the proposition of the proposition of

Messrs. Sunner and Moeron said that that also would be a mullification of the treaty.

After an animated discussion of points of order, which lasted over an hour, and developed a remarkable diversity of opinion on the part of Senators in regard to the rule. Air. Patterson's amendment was voted down and Mr. Morton's adopted as an amendment to the provision in the bill as reported by the committee. The provision so amended was then agreed to, leaving the salaries of the judges and affirstory in the committee of the provision of the provision and the provision as a consideration of payment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSIONS AWARDED.

Mr. PERMAN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill giving to the widows of Brigadier General D. B. Bidwell and Brigadier General P. A. Hackelman pensions of \$50 a month, the former from the 19th of October, 1864, and the latter from the 3d of October, 1862. Passed.

Mr. SHANES, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolu recting the Secretary of the Treasury in all cases where the government has aided in constructing railroads to withhold bonds sufficient to secure the

railroads to withhold bonds sufficient to secure the construction of a first class railroad. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. ROBINSON, (defin.) of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate the correspondence of Rear Admirat Charles H. Pavis, of the South Atlantic squadron, concerning the difficulties with Paraguay. Adopted.

COST OF DECORATING THE CAPITOL.

Mr. HUBBARD, (dem.) of Conn., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the interior for information as to various amounts paid for works of art to decorate the Capitol, statues, oil paintings, frescoes, &c., since the 1st of January, 1855, with the names of the artists, and whether native or foreign, &c. Adopted.

of the arises, and whether hative or foreign, &c. Adopted.

SENTENCE OF MILITARY TRIBUNALS,
Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Reconstruction, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any district commander has turned over for trail or punishment to the eigh authorities of any reconstructed State any persons who had been tried, convicted and sentenced by military tribunals, &c. Adopted.

PRINTING THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.
Mr. SCHENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution to print 500 copies of the Internal Tax bill, with the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

THE PENSION LAWS.
On motion of Mr. MILLER, (rep.) of Pa., if was ordered that Thursday evening of next week to set apart for the consideration of reports from the Committee on invalid Pensions.

The bill relating to the operations of the Fension laws, which was before the House several days hast week, came up as the regular business of the morning hour.

Mr. Ninhacks, (dem.) of Ind., who had moved to

mg hour.
Mr. Ninlack. (dem.) of Ind., who had moved to recommit the bli with instructions to report it back with the second section struck out (the section in relation to the misconduct of widows), withdrew